9.2 Town of Afton

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Town of Afton. It includes resources and information to assist public and private sectors to reduce losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs. Rather, this annex concentrates on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. This annex includes a general overview of the municipality and who in the Town participated in the planning process; an assessment of the Town of Afton's risk and vulnerability; the different capabilities utilized in the Town; and an action plan that will be implemented to achieve a more resilient community.

9.2.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The following individuals have been identified as the Town of Afton's hazard mitigation plan primary and alternate points of contact.

Table 9.2-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
John Lawrence, Town Supervisor 204 County Road 39, Afton, NY 13730 607-639-1071, 607-639-2294 aftonsupervisor@gmail.com	None Identified
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	
Steve Fox, Chenango County Code Enforcement 5 Court Street Norwich, NY 13815 607-337-1975 StevenF@co.chenango.ny.us	

9.2.2 Municipal Profile

The Town and Village of Afton are in the southeast corner of Chenango County 25 miles west of Binghamton where Interstate Highway 88 and NY Route 7 cross NY Route 41 along the Susquehanna River. The coordinates are 42°13'45"N; 75°31'29"W. The west and south boundaries of the town line border Broome County and the east town line is the borders Delaware County. The town has a total area of 46.5 square miles, 45.9 sq. miles of which is land and the rest is water.

The area was originally part of the Iroquois Indian Confederation with the Mohawk tribe spending part of the year along this part of the Susquehanna. The Mohawks sided with the British during the American Revolution and were driven out of the area by the American troops. Many of the early settlers were former soldiers paid in land for their service during the Revolutionary War. Some had originally been given land in Vermont which was disputed territory and were then given land in the Susquehanna hills instead. They were sometimes known as the Vermont Sufferers. The area was originally called Jericho and then later Bainbridge. Afton separated from Bainbridge in 1857. It took the name Afton from a line in a popular poem by Robert Burns, "Flow Gently Sweet Afton". Afton was the name of a river in Great Britain. The town wanted a name beginning with "A" because it wanted to be first alphabetically.

Former residents of note include Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon Religion, Carlton Joseph Huntley Hayes, U.S. Ambassador to Spain from May 1942 to March 1945 and William H. Bissell, Governor of Illinois.

The Town Supervisor chairs the Town Board which also has 4 Board members. The Town Supervisor represents the Town in the County Board of Supervisors. The Village of Afton, which is part of the Town,

has a Mayor and 4 Trustees as their governing board. This governing body will assume responsibility for adoption and implementation of this plan.

According to the U.S. Census, the 2010 population for the Town of Afton was 2,851. The estimated 2018 population was 1,767, a 38.0 percent decrease from the 2010 Census. Data from the 2018 U.S. Census American Community Survey indicate that 3.5 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger and 20.6 percent is 65 years of age or older. Communities must deploy a support system that enables all populations to safely reach shelters or to quickly evacuate a hazard area.

9.2.3 Growth/Development Trends

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to understanding a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Table 9.2-2 summarizes recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development. Figure 9.2-1 at the end of this annex illustrates the geographically-delineated hazard areas and the location of potential new development, where available.

Table 9.2-2. Recent and Expected Future Development

Type of Development	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP* (within regulatory floodplain/ Outside regulatory floodplain)										
	Total	**Within SFHA**	**Total**	**Within SFHA**	**Total**	**Within SFHA**	**Total**	**Within SFHA**	**Total**	**Within SFHA**
Single Family	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Multi-Family	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zone(s)*	Description / Status of Development
Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2015 to Present					
Constitution Pipeline	Commercial	N/A	N/A	N/A	Discontinued/no further progress
Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five (5) Years					
None identified at this time					

SFHA Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

** Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.*

9.2.4 Capability Assessment

The Town of Afton performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Section 5 (Capability Assessment) describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. This section summarizes the following findings of the assessment:

- An assessment of planning, legal and regulatory capabilities.
- Development and permitting capabilities.
- An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities.

- An assessment of fiscal capabilities.
- An assessment of education and outreach capabilities.
- Classification under various community mitigation programs.
- The community's adaptive capacity for the impacts of climate change.
- Information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance.

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into the day-to-day local government operations. As part of this planning effort, planning/policy documents were reviewed, and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress in plan integration. Areas with current mitigation integration are summarized in Capability Assessment (Section 9.2.4). The Town of Afton identified specific integration activities that will be incorporated into municipal procedures are included in the updated mitigation strategy. Appendix G provides the results of the planning/policy document review and the answers to integration survey questions.

Planning, Legal, and Regulatory Capability

The table below summarizes the regulatory tools that are available to the Town of Afton and where hazard mitigation has been integrated.

Table 9.2-3. Planning, Legal, and Regulatory Capability

	Does your municipality have this? (Yes/No)	Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name , date , link)	Authority (local, Town , state, federal)	Department / Agency Responsible	State Mandated	Has this been integrated? Describe how in comments	Provide Mitigation Action # if applicable
Codes, Ordinances, & Requirements							
Building Code	Yes	The Uniform Code (19 NYCRR Parts 1219 to 1229)	Local and State	Handled by County	Yes	No	N/A
Comments: NYS Uniform and Energy Code 2020; Regulated at local and state levels. The Uniform Code (19 NYCRR Parts 1219 to 1229) now includes the 2015 editions of the code books published by the International Code Council (the "2015 I-Codes"), as amended by the publication entitled the 2017 Uniform Code Supplement (publication date: July 2017).. Article 18 of the Executive Law (§§ 370 through 383) establishes the State Fire Prevention and Building Code Council, directs the Code Council to promulgate and maintain the Uniform Code, and charges each city, town, and village in the State (with the exception of the City of New York) with the duty of administering and enforcing the Uniform Code within its municipal boundaries.							
Zoning Code	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
Comment: Article IX, Section 2, of the State Constitution and by the various state enabling statutes. In New York, the zoning enabling acts continue to require that zoning be undertaken "in accord with a well-considered plan"11 or "in accordance with a comprehensive plan."12 Unless the town, city or village has adopted a comprehensive plan document using the more recently-enacted statutes (described later herein), local officials must refer to the extensive body of case law to determine how zoning can meet the more general "comprehensive plan" requirement.**May be impacted by State wetland regulations which protect wetlands greater than 12.4 acres and established buffer zones. Regulated at local level							
Subdivision Regulations	Yes	Planning Board	Local	Local Planning Board	No	No	N/A
Comment: Subdivision is defined in the State enabling Statutes as: the division of any parcel of land into a number of lots, blocks, or sites as specified in a local ordinance, law or regulation, with or without streets or highways, for the purpose of sale, transfer of ownership, or development. There is not a requirement by NYS for subdivisions. Each municipality is permitted to further define subdivision for its own purposes in connection with its subdivision review procedure. The enabling statutes provide that a plat showing a division of land which is subject to a municipality's subdivision regulations, may not also be subject to review under its site plan review authority. (general city law s. 32 & 33, Town Law s. 276 & 277, Village Law s. 7-728 & 7-730).							
Stormwater Management Regulations	Yes	Title 6, Ch. X,17-7,8,70	NYS DEC Permit and Federal Regulations	County	Yes	No	N/A

	Does your municipality have this? (Yes/No)	Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name , date , link)	Authority (local, Town , state, federal)	Department / Agency Responsible	State Mandated	Has this been integrated? Describe how in comments	Provide Mitigation Action # if applicable
Comment: Codes Rules and Regulations of the State of New York, Title 6. Department of Environmental Conservation, Chapter X. Division of Water Resources, Subchapter A. General Article 3. State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, Part 750. State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System(SPDES) Permits. New York Environmental Conservation Law, Article 17, Titles 7, 8 and Article 70. New development and redevelopment projects that result in a land disturbance of one acre or greater, including projects less than one acre if they are part of a larger common plan of development or sale or if controlling such activities in a particular watershed is require a permit by the Department							
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan or Regulation	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
Comment:							
Real Estate Disclosure	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent	Yes	No	N/A
Comment: In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to "caveat emptor," a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.							
Growth Management Regulation	No	-	-	-	No	-	-
Comment: In New York State, virtually all land use regulation, which is the primarily tool for Smart Growth, takes place at the municipal level (i.e., in a city, village or town government). Land use planning is also primarily a municipal function. While State law provides for certain planning functions at the county or regional level, these mechanisms are largely advisory, whereas municipal planning is directly related to land use regulation.							
Site Plan Review	Yes	General City Law s. 27-a, Town Law s. 247a, Village Law s. 7-725a	Local	Local Planning Board	No	Yes	N/A
Comment: The authority to require site plan review is derived from the State enabling Statutes (General City Law s. 27-a, Town Law s. 247a, Village Law s. 7-725a)The local legislative body has the power to delegate site plan review to the planning board, zoning board, etc. • The general standards and considerations when reviewing a site plan include; the adequacy of stormwater and drainage facilities; the adequacy, type and arrangement of trees, shrubs, and other landscaping constituting a visual and/or noise buffer between the applicant's and adjoining lands, including the maximum retention of existing vegetation; and Special attention to the adequacy and impact of structures, roadways, and landscaping in areas with susceptibility to ponding, flooding and/or erosion. • Where applicable, the Applicant must indicate measures and features to comply with flood hazard and flood insurance regulations.							
Environmental Protection	Yes	Title 6 NYCRR Part 617	State		Yes	No	N/A
Comment: New State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) Title 6 NYCRR Part 617 Regulations are in effect as of January 1st, 2019							
Flood Damage Prevention Law	Yes	Updated 9/9/2010	Local, State, Federal	The Town of Afton Code Enforcement Officer	Yes - BFE+2 feet for all construction in the SFHA (residential and non-residential)	Yes	NA
Comment: A community must adopt a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program. • It is the purpose of this local law to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions. This is accomplished by elevating structures above the BFE. For residential structures within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade. When BFE data are available, then an elevation of the base flood of two feet is required. For non-residential structures, new construction and substantial improvements of any non-residential structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall either: (i) have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation; or							

	Does your municipality have this? (Yes/No)	Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name , date , link)	Authority (local, Town , state, federal)	Department / Agency Responsible	State Mandated	Has this been integrated? Describe how in comments	Provide Mitigation Action # if applicable
(ii) be floodproofed so that the structure is watertight below two feet above the base flood elevation. The Town also has a separate permit for development in a Floodplain and issues a certificate of compliance.							
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Regulation	Yes	EPA Phase II Stormwater Rule	Federal	State	Yes	No	N/A
Comment: This requires urbanized areas (local governments) to develop a stormwater management program that will reduce the amount of pollutants carried by stormwater during storm events to waterbodies to the "maximum extent practicable". The goal of the program is to improve water quality and recreational use of waterways. A Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems Permit, GP-0-15-003 is required.							
Emergency Management	Yes	NYS Executive Law, Article 2B.	Local	Local OEM	Yes	No	N/A
Comment: The development of the New York State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is required under NYS Executive Law, Article 2B.							
Climate Adaptation	No	NYS Executive Law, Article 75	Local	-	Yes	-	-
Comment: The environmental conservation law was amended by adding ARTICLE 75 - CLIMATE CHANGE under Assembly Bill A. 8429 and Senate Bill S. 6599, dated June 18, 2019.							
Disaster Recovery Ordinance	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
Comment:							
Disaster Reconstruction Ordinance	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
Comment:							
Other Applicable Codes, Ordinances, & Requirements	Yes	-	Local	-	No	No	N/A
Comment: Special Purpose Ordinance – 2010 Road Use Agreement							
Planning Documents							
Comprehensive Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	
Comment: Optional under NYS Law, municipality may adopt a comprehensive plan or proceed through a planning process which has evolved based on case law. (Per State Legislature General City Law section 28a, Town Law s. 272a, Village Law s. 7-722) **May be impacted by State wetland regulations which protect wetlands greater than 12.4 acres and established buffer zones. Regulated at the local level							
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
Comment: A local government can decide to adopt its capital plan pursuant to General Municipal Law Section 99-g.							
Disaster Debris Management Plan	Yes	-	Local	Highway Department	No	No	N/A
Comment: Based on past experience with disaster management, it is apparent that local municipalities that have an Emergency Debris Management Plan in place are able to manage their emergency response in a more comprehensive and coordinated manner and are able to address recovery and clean up faster and more efficiently than those without plans. With that in mind, the Department developed an Emergency Management Plan Tool Kit. The NYSDEC (Department) strongly urges all municipal officials to conduct pre-disaster planning and prepare emergency debris management plans. The Department recommends that these plans should be reviewed and updated annually.							
Floodplain or Watershed Plan	Yes	Updated Floodplain Map 2012	Local	-	No	No	N/A
Comment: The State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit program is a primary way the DOW implements its watershed protection and restoration activities.							
Stormwater Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
Comment: Local Authority - Could be an element of the Comprehensive Plan. There is a required planning process that must be followed when addressing stormwater management in regulated new development and redevelopment projects.							

	Does your municipality have this? (Yes/No)	Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name , date , link)	Authority (local, Town , state, federal)	Department / Agency Responsible	State Mandated	Has this been integrated? Describe how in comments	Provide Mitigation Action # if applicable
Open Space Plan	No	-	Local	-	Yes	-	-
Comment: Planning boards prepare or oversee the preparation of local comprehensive plans, which should include an open space element. The primary purpose of a local open space plan is to cause the important open lands in the community to be conserved for open space uses.							
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
Comment:							
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
Comment: Laws related to habit protection and biodiversity control the use and application of certain pesticides, demolition projects and clearing of vegetated areas. Identifying certain critical habitat areas could be included in the Comprehensive Plan. Critical Habitat is a part of certain State and Federal Permitting. The State had a Wildlife Action Plan requires to maintain eligibility for the State Wildlife Grant Program.							
Economic Development Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
Comment: An Economic Development Plan may be prepared by a local government and be included or separate from the Comprehensive plan.**May be impacted by State wetland regulations which protect wetlands greater than 12.4 acres and established buffer zones.							
Shoreline Management Plan	N/A	-	Local	-	Yes	-	-
Comment: Article 34, Environmental Conservation Law, Coastal Erosion Hazard Areas 6 NYCRR Part 505, Coastal Erosion Management Regulations							
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
Comment: Under the federal Farm Bill, every 10 years each state must submit a State Forest Action Plan to the U.S. Forest Service. The Plan must be approved by the State Forester, who in New York is the director of DEC's Division of Lands and Forests. The next update of the Plan must be submitted to the Forest Service by June 2020.							
Forest Management Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
Comment:							
Transportation Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
Comment:							
Agriculture Plan	Yes	2019 Farmland Protection Law	Local	?	Yes	No	N/A
Comment: Municipalities may develop agricultural and farmland protection plans, in cooperation with cooperative extension and other organizations, including local farmers**.**							
Other	Yes	-	Local	-	No	-	-
Comment: • Junkyard – code enforcement • Refuse • Sanitary – Code enforcement • Telecommunications • Road Use Law							
Response/Recovery Planning							
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Afton Emergency Operations Plan, April 2009	Local	Afton Emergency Planning Committee	Yes	No	N/A
Comment: The development of the New York State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is required under NYS Executive Law, Article 2B. The plan is developed and maintained by the New York State Office of Emergency Management and agencies that comprise the NYS Disaster Preparedness Commission (DPC).							
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA)	Yes	-	Local	Local OEM	Yes	No	N/A

	Does your municipality have this? (Yes/No)	Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name , date , link)	Authority (local, Town , state, federal)	Department / Agency Responsible	State Mandated	Has this been integrated? Describe how in comments	Provide Mitigation Action # if applicable
Comment: HIRA is an annual requirement that all states must complete to remain eligible to receive federal homeland security grant funding. It also involves a hazard and capability assessment but DHSES has several methodological concerns with the THIRA process and has developed CEPA to serve as the State's system to capture and analyze hazard/capability information. However, CEPA has been engineered to support the completion of the THIRA.							
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Yes	-	County	County EMS	No	No	N/A
Comment:							
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
Comment: According to the FEMA, "State and local governments should consider developing or updating contingency plans for the continuity of operations (COOP) of vital government functions. Jurisdictions must be prepared to continue their minimum essential functions throughout the spectrum of possible threats from natural disasters through acts of terrorism. COOP planning facilitates the performance of State and local government and services during an emergency that may disrupt normal operations.							
Public Health Plan	Yes	2019-2021 Community Health Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	County	Chenango County Health Department	Yes	Yes	N/A
Comment: Addresses need for heating/cooling centers, lack of homeless shelters and homeless services, vulnerable populations and need for access to community lifelines such as medical services and hospitals, emergency shelters, grocery/food stores. References to communicable diseases as a concern within the County, with objectives to coordinate vaccinations, testing, and healthy behaviors.							
Other: Emergency Response Plan	Yes	-	Local		No	No	N/A
Comment: Nothing is mandated by law in NYS, however, article 2B of the Executive Law provides for authority to draft emergency plans by various levels of government in NYS.							

Table 9.2-4. Development and Permitting Capability

Indicate if your jurisdiction implements the following	Response Yes/No; Provide further detail
Development Permits. If yes, what department?	Yes, code enforcement County does for Buildings
Permits are tracked by hazard area. For example, floodplain development permits.	Yes
Buildable land inventory If yes, please describe If no, please quantitatively describe the level of buildout in the jurisdiction.	No, Town owns very little land; but does know which is owned

Administrative and Technical Capability

The table below summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to the Town of Afton.

Table 9.2-5. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
Administrative Capability		
Planning Board	Yes	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Warning Systems / Services	Yes	Hyper-Reach/Notify Chenango
Maintenance programs to reduce risk	Yes	DPW
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Town of Bainbridge; Village of Afton; Town of Coventry
Technical/Staffing Capability		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	County Planning & Development
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	County Highway Engineer for highway, drainage support
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	County Planning & Development
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Contract if necessary
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	County Code Enforcement Officer
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	Yes	County Planning & Development & Tax Dept.
Scientist familiar with natural hazards	Yes	Chenango County Soil & Water Dept.
NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)	Yes	Code Enforcement officer
Surveyor(s)	Yes	County Highway Department
Emergency Manager	Yes	Chenango County Emergency Management Office in conjunction with Afton Fire Dept.
Grant writer(s)	Yes	County Planning & Development; Cornell Cooperative Extension
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other	-	-

Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to the Town of Afton.

Table 9.2-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No)
Community development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvements project funding	Local Plans - Designated for specific things
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state Funding Programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other	-

Education and Outreach Capability

The table below summarizes the education and outreach resources available to the Town of Afton.

Table 9.2-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Indicate if your jurisdiction has the following resources	Yes/No; Please describe
Public information officer or communications office?	Yes
Personnel skilled or trained in website development?	Yes, board member administers
Hazard mitigation information available on your website; if yes, describe	Yes
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach; if yes, briefly describe.	Working on developing Town Facebook Page
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation; if yes, briefly describe.	No
Other programs already in place that could be used to communicate hazard-related information; if yes, briefly describe.	Would use Website
Warning systems for hazard events; if yes, briefly describe.	Fire House Sirens; Hyper-Reach/Notify Chenango
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools; if yes, briefly describe.	Schools have fire drills, evacuation plans, bomb threats, active shooters
Other	-

Community Classifications

The table below summarizes classifications for community programs available to the Town of Afton.

Table 9.2-8. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification (if applicable)	Date Classified (if applicable)
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	NP	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	NP	N/A
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	NP	N/A
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	No	NP	N/A
Storm Ready Certification	No	NP	N/A
Firewise Communities classification	No	NP	N/A
Other	-	-	-

Note:
N/A *Not applicable*
NP *Not participating*
- *Unavailable*

Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as "the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences" (IPCC 2016). In other words, it describes a jurisdiction's current ability to adjust to, protect from, or withstand a hazard event. This term is often discussed in reference to climate change; however, adaptive capacity also includes an understanding of local capacity for adapting to current and future risks and changing conditions. The table below summarizes the adaptive capacity for each hazard and the jurisdiction's rating.

Table 9.2-9. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity (Capabilities) - High/Medium/Low*
Drought	Medium

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity (Capabilities) - High/Medium/Low*
Disease Outbreak	Medium
Extreme Temperatures	Medium
Flood	Medium
Harmful Algal Bloom	Medium
Invasive Species	Medium
Natural Gas	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Wildfire	Medium

**High* *Capacity exists and is in use*
Medium *Capacity may exist; but is not used or could use some improvement*
Low *Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement*
Unsure *Not enough information is known to assign a rating*

National Flood Insurance Program

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain.

NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)

Steve Fox, Chenango County Code Enforcement

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary

The following table summarizes the NFIP statistics for the Town of Afton.

Table 9.2-10. NFIP Summary

Municipality	# Policies	# Claims (Losses)	Total Loss Payments	# RL Properties	# SRL Properties	# Policies in the 1% Flood Boundary
Town of Afton	12	43	$684,885	7	-	7

Source: *FEMA 2019*
Notes: *Policies, claims, repetitive loss, and severe repetitive loss statistics provided by FEMA Region 2, and current as of July 31, 2019. The total number of repetitive loss properties does not include severe repetitive loss properties. SRL property information was not included in the available data set.*
RL *Repetitive Loss; SRL Severe Repetitive Loss*

Resources

The County Building Code Enforcement Officer, Steve Fox, serves as the NFIP Floodplain Administrator and Building Inspector for the majority of municipalities within Chenango County.
Duties and responsibilities of the Code Enforcement Officer/NFIP FPA are permit review, and inspections for new construction and compliance with New York State and FEMA requirements. Records of losses and inspections, and development permits are kept in paper copies in the Code Enforcement office. The NYS DEC keeps records of repetitive loss properties within the County. The Town of Afton has its own Planning Board that approves Land Subdivisions.

The County Planning Board preforms NYS 239 Reviews for required building permits.

Steve Fox has undergone the Certified Floodplain Manager (CFM) courses but did not take the exam and is not certified.

Compliance History

The community is currently in good standing in the NFIP and has no outstanding compliance issues. The Town of Afton has completed Community Assistance Visits (CAV), with the most recent visit completed in 2016.

Regulatory

The communities Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (FDPO) was last updated on September 21, 2010. The Village's floodplain management program meets minimum requirements. Floodplain management is supported by the actions of Chenango County Code Enforcement.

Additional Areas of Existing Integration

- **Emergency Response Plans:** Complete Emergency Disaster Recovery Plan & disseminate info thru booklet, refrigerator magnets with important #'s and on Afton website.
- **Site Plan Review – Stormwater and Floodplain Management:** When a Site Plan Review is done by the Planning Board, it is checked for runoff potential. Buildings damaged within the floodplain, even if less than 50% damaged, must be brought into 100% compliance with floodplain regulations.
- **Open Space Plans/Floodplain Management**: Acquire land that used to be Luom's trailer park & abandon house flooded in June 2006. Change land use from residential to park or wild.

Evacuation, Sheltering, Temporary Housing, and Permanent Housing

Evacuation routes, sheltering measures, temporary housing, and permanent housing must all be in place and available for public awareness to protect residents, mitigate risk, and relocate residents, if necessary, to maintain post-disaster social and economic stability.

Evacuation Routes

Route 88 is used as the main evacuation road because it bypasses most flood-prone areas. Route 41 going North out of the Town could also be used for evacuation. Route 7 floods often and is not recommended to be used as an evacuation route. However, evacuation routes are specific to hazard event and routes will vary according to the location and type of event.

Sheltering

The School has backup generator and has been certified by Red Cross as Shelter. Town Hall has backup generator and is not in floodplain and is large enough to hold people but does not have Red Cross certification.

Temporary Housing

Empty land behind town hall and highway 88 could be used as temporary housing location, but does not have sewage or power hookups. The Town Fair Grounds are within the floodplain.

Permanent Housing

While the Town of Afton did not identify potential locations for permanent housing, as part of the planning process, a countywide buildable land analysis was conducted and presented in Section 4 (County Profile). The Town can utilize this analysis to identify potential locations.

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9.2.5 Hazard Event History Specific to the Town of Afton

Chenango County has a history of natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 5 (Risk Assessment) of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The Town of Afton's history of federally-declared (as presented by FEMA) and significant hazard events (as presented in NOAA-NCEI) is consistent with that of Chenango County. Table 9.2-11 provides details regarding municipal-specific loss and damages the Town experienced during hazard events. Information provided in the table below is based on reference material or local sources. For details of these and additional events, refer to Volume I, Section 5.0 of this plan.

Table 9.2-11. Hazard Event History

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
2016	Flood	Yes	Heavy rainfall resulted in flooding and washed out roads	Some people within Town and Village lost their homes – FEMA NFIP came but did not assist
2019	Flood	Yes	Heavy rainfall resulted in flooding and washed out roads	None

Notes:
EM *Emergency Declaration (FEMA)*
FEMA *Federal Emergency Management Agency*
DR *Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)*
N/A *Not applicable*

9.2.6 Hazard Ranking and Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Section 5.0 (Risk Assessment) of this plan have detailed information regarding each plan participant's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following summarizes the Town of Afton's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking.

A gradient of certainty was developed to summarize the confidence level regarding the input used to populate the hazard ranking. A certainty factor of high, medium or low was selected and assigned to each hazard to provide a level of transparency and create increased understanding of the data used to support the resulting ranking. The following scale was used to assign a certainty factor to each hazard:

- High—Defined scenario/event to evaluate; probability calculated; evidenced-based/quantitative assessment to estimate potential impacts through hazard modeling.
- Moderate—Defined scenario/event or only a hazard area to evaluate; estimated probability; combination of quantitative (exposure analysis, no hazard modeling) and qualitative data to estimate potential impacts.
- Low—Scenario or hazard area is undefined; there is a degree of uncertainty regarding event probability; majority of potential impacts are qualitative.

Critical Facilities

New York Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Statute 6 CRR-NY 502.4 sets forth floodplain management criteria for State projects located in flood hazard areas. The law states that no such projects related to critical facilities shall be undertaken in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) unless constructed according to specific mitigation specifications, including being raised 2' above the Base Flood Elevation

(BFE). This statute is outlined at http://tinyurl.com/6-CRR-NY-502-4. While all vulnerabilities should be assessed and documented, the State places a high priority on exposure to flooding. Critical facilities located in an SFHA, or having ever sustained previous flooding, must be protected to the 500-year flood even, or worst damage scenario. For those that do not meet this criteria, the jurisdiction must identify an action to achieve this level of protection (NYS DHSES 2017).

The table below identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1-percent and 0.2-percent floodplain and presents Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) estimates of the damage and loss of use to critical facilities as a result of a 1-percent annual chance flood event.

Table 9.2-12. Potential Flood Losses to Critical Facilities

Name	Type	Exposure		Addressed by Proposed Action
		1% Event	0.2% Event	
None Identified				

Source: HAZUS-MH 4.2

Hazard Ranking

This section provides the community specific identification of the primary hazard concerns based on identified problems, impacts and the results of the risk assessment as presented in Section 5 (Risk Assessment) of the plan. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard, along with its potential impacts on people, property, and the economy as well as community capability and changing future climate conditions. This input supports the mitigation action development to target those hazards with highest level of concern.

As discussed in Section 5.3 (Hazard Ranking), each participating jurisdiction may have differing degrees of risk exposure and vulnerability compared to Chenango County as a whole. Therefore, each municipality ranked the degree of risk to each hazard as it pertains to their community. The table below summarizes the hazard risk/vulnerability rankings of potential natural hazards for the Town of Afton. The Town of Afton has reviewed the county hazard risk/vulnerability risk ranking table as well as its individual results to reflect the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community.

During the review of the hazard/vulnerability risk ranking, the Town of Afton indicated the following:

- Agreement with calculated rankings – no changes made

Table 9.2-13. Hazard Ranking Input

Drought	Disease Outbreak	Extreme Temperature	Flood	Harmful Algal Bloom	Invasive Species	Natural Gas	Severe Storm	Severe Winter Storm	Wildfire
Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the following hazard rankings as established in Section 5.3.

**The municipality changed the initial ranking of this hazard based on event history, municipal experience, and feedback from the municipality*

Identified Issues

The municipality has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community:

- The Fairgrounds are located in a flood-prone area.

- Rt 7 North of Afton – DOT just raised Bridge where 2 creeks come together but it still floods often. There is improved water flow under bridge but the road was not raised and might still flood, but there has been no flooding to date.

Specific areas of concern based on resident response to the Chenango County Hazard Mitigation Citizen survey include:

- No back up power for town as far as I know
- Town / village lacks resources to really plan (for mitigation/prevention)
- Bridge repairs, stream improvement since last floods not sufficient

9.2.7 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses past mitigations actions and status, describes proposed hazard mitigation initiatives, and their prioritization.

Past Mitigation Initiative Status

The following table indicates progress on the community's mitigation strategy identified in the 2015 Plan. Actions that are carried forward as part of this plan update are included in the following subsection in its own table with prioritization. Previous actions that are now on-going programs and capabilities are indicated as such in the following table and may also be found under 'Capability Assessment' presented previously in this annex.

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Table 9.2-14. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project #	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2021 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2021 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
TOA-1 (former TOA-4)	Acquire land that used to be Luom's trailer park & abandon house flooded in June 2006.	Flood	Afton Town Board, support from NYS DHSES and FEMA	Change land use from residential to park or wild. Flooding in this area is exacerbated by ice jamming on the Susquehanna.		Cost Level of Protection Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
TOA-2	Promote and support non-structural flood hazard mitigation alternatives	Flooding, Severe Storms	Town Governing Body; support from NYS DHSES and FEMA	Promote and support non-structural flood hazard mitigation alternatives for at risk properties within the floodplain, including those that have been identified as Repetitive Loss (RL) and Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL), such as acquisition/relocation or elevation depending on feasibility. The parameters for this initiative would be: funding, benefits versus cost and willing participation of property owners. Specifically identified is the residential Repetitive Loss property on State Highway 7.	Ongoing Capability	Cost Level of Protection Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	- - -	The Town continues to promote non-structural flood mitigation for residents within the floodplain.
TOA-3 (LOI #2438)	Community planning for the Town and Village of Afton.	All Hazards	Town and Village	Community planning for the Town and Village of Afton.	Ongoing Capability	Cost Level of Protection Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	- - -	The Town continues to work with the Village of Afton on community development initiatives.
TOA-4	Complete	Severe	Afton Town	Complete Emergency		Cost		

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Project #	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2021 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2021 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
(Old TOA-5)	Emergency Disaster Recovery Plan	winter storms, Flooding, Severe storms	Board, Afton Village and other Towns	Disaster Recovery Plan & disseminate info thru booklet, refrigerator magnets with important numbers and on Afton website		Level of Protection		
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
TOA-5 (Old TOA-6)	Support and participate in Federal, State and County-led programs and initiatives intended to build local and regional mitigation and risk-reduction capabilities (see Section 9.1), specifically: Attend regional workshops, trainings and continuing education as made available by the County with FEMA, ISO and NYS DHSES support, and as appropriate for the community, anticipated to included: • NFIP for Insurance Agents, Lending Institutions and Realtors; Floodplain Management and the Certified Floodplain Managers (CFM) certification. • Public education and awareness program for floodplain residents. • Updates to NFIP floodplain mapping. • Promotion of "Firewise" programs in the County. Establishment of an interagency program involving Public Health/DSS/Area Agency on Aging to identify vulnerable populations (elderly, homebound, homeless), and the development/enhancement of plans, programs and facilities to meet the specific needs of these populations.							
	See Above	All Hazards	Chenango County, as supported by relevant local department leads	See Above	Ongoing Capability	Cost	-	The Town continues to support County, State, and Federally-led hazard mitigation programming and initiatives.
						Level of Protection	-	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	-	

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Completed Mitigation Initiatives Not Identified in the Previous Mitigation Strategy

The Town of Afton has not identified any mitigation projects or initiatives apart from those included in the in the 2015 HMP.

Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the Plan Update

The Town of Afton worked with the consultant and the Chenango County Department of Planning & Development after the mitigation action workshop held on January 13, 2021. They were provided access to FEMA publications to use as a resource as part of their comprehensive review of all possible activities and mitigation measures to address their hazards including FEMA 'Mitigation Ideas – A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards' (January 2013); Types of Mitigation Actions; and a link to the FEMA Individual and Community Preparedness Division (ICPD) Protective Actions Research website (https://community.fema.gov/ProtectiveActions/s/).

Table 9.2-15 summarizes the comprehensive-range of specific mitigation initiatives the Town of Afton would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. Some of these initiatives may be previous actions carried forward for this plan update. These initiatives are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in municipal priorities. Both the four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table below to further demonstrate the wide-range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

As discussed in Section 6, 14 evaluation/prioritization criteria are used to complete the prioritization of mitigation initiatives. For each new mitigation action, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the 14 evaluation criteria to assist with prioritizing your actions as 'High', 'Medium', or 'Low.' The table below summarizes the evaluation of each mitigation initiative, listed by Action Number.

Table 9.2-16 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives for the Plan update.

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Table 9.2-15. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
				Problem: **Solution**:										
				Problem: **Solution**:										
				Problem: **Solution**:										
				Problem: **Solution**:										
				Problem: **Solution**:										

Notes:
Not all acronyms and abbreviations defined below are included in the table.

Acronyms and Abbreviations:

CAV	*Community Assistance Visit*
CRS	*Community Rating System*
DPW	*Department of Public Works*
EHP	*Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation*
FEMA	*Federal Emergency Management Agency*
FPA	*Floodplain Administrator*
HMA	*Hazard Mitigation Assistance*
N/A	*Not applicable*
NFIP	*National Flood Insurance Program*
OEM	*Office of Emergency Management*

Potential FEMA HMA Funding Sources:

FMA	*Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program*
HMGP	*Hazard Mitigation Grant Program*
PDM	*Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program*
BRIC	*Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities*

Timeline:
The time required for completion of the project upon implementation

Cost:
The estimated cost for implementation.

Benefits:
A description of the estimated benefits, either quantitative and/or qualitative.

Critical Facility:
Yes 💧 *Critical Facility located in 1% floodplain*

Mitigation Category:

- *Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) – These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.*
- *Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP) - These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct manmade structures to reduce the impact of hazards.*
- *Natural Systems Protection (NSP) – These are actions that minimize damage and losses, and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.*

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- *Education and Awareness Programs (EAP) – These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities*

CRS Category:

- *Preventative Measures (PR) - Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.*
- *Property Protection (PP) - These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.*
- *Public Information (PI) - Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.*
- *Natural Resource Protection (NR) - Actions that minimize hazard loss and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.*
- *Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) - Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.*
- *Emergency Services (ES) - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities*

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Table 9.2-16. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Technical	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social	Administrative	Multi-Hazard	Timeline	Agency Champion	Other Community Objectives	Total	High / Medium / Low

Note: Refer to Section 6, which conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-4), Medium (5-8), High (9-14).

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9.2.8 Proposed Mitigation Action Types

The table below indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories.

Table 9.2-17. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

	FEMA				CRS					
Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Disease Outbreak										
Drought										
Extreme Temperatures										
Flood										
Harmful Algal Bloom										
Invasive Species										
Natural Gas										
Severe Storm										
Severe Winter Storm										

Note: Section 6 (Mitigation Strategy) provides for an explanation of the mitigation categories.

9.2.9 Staff and Local Stakeholder Involvement in Annex Development

The Town of Afton followed the planning process described in Section 3 (Planning Process) in Volume I of this plan update. This annex was developed over the course of several months with input from many Town departments, including: the Supervisor's Office and County Code Enforcement. The Town Supervisor represented the community on the Chenango County Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process requirements by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Additional documentation on the municipality's planning process through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Section 3 (Planning Process) and Appendix C (Meeting Documentation).

9.2.10 Hazard Area Extent and Location

A hazard area extent and location map has been generated for the Town of Afton that illustrates the probable areas impacted within the municipality. This map is based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan, and is considered to be adequate for planning purposes. The map has only been generated for those hazards that can be clearly identified using mapping techniques and technologies, and for which the Town of Afton has significant exposure. The map is illustrated below.

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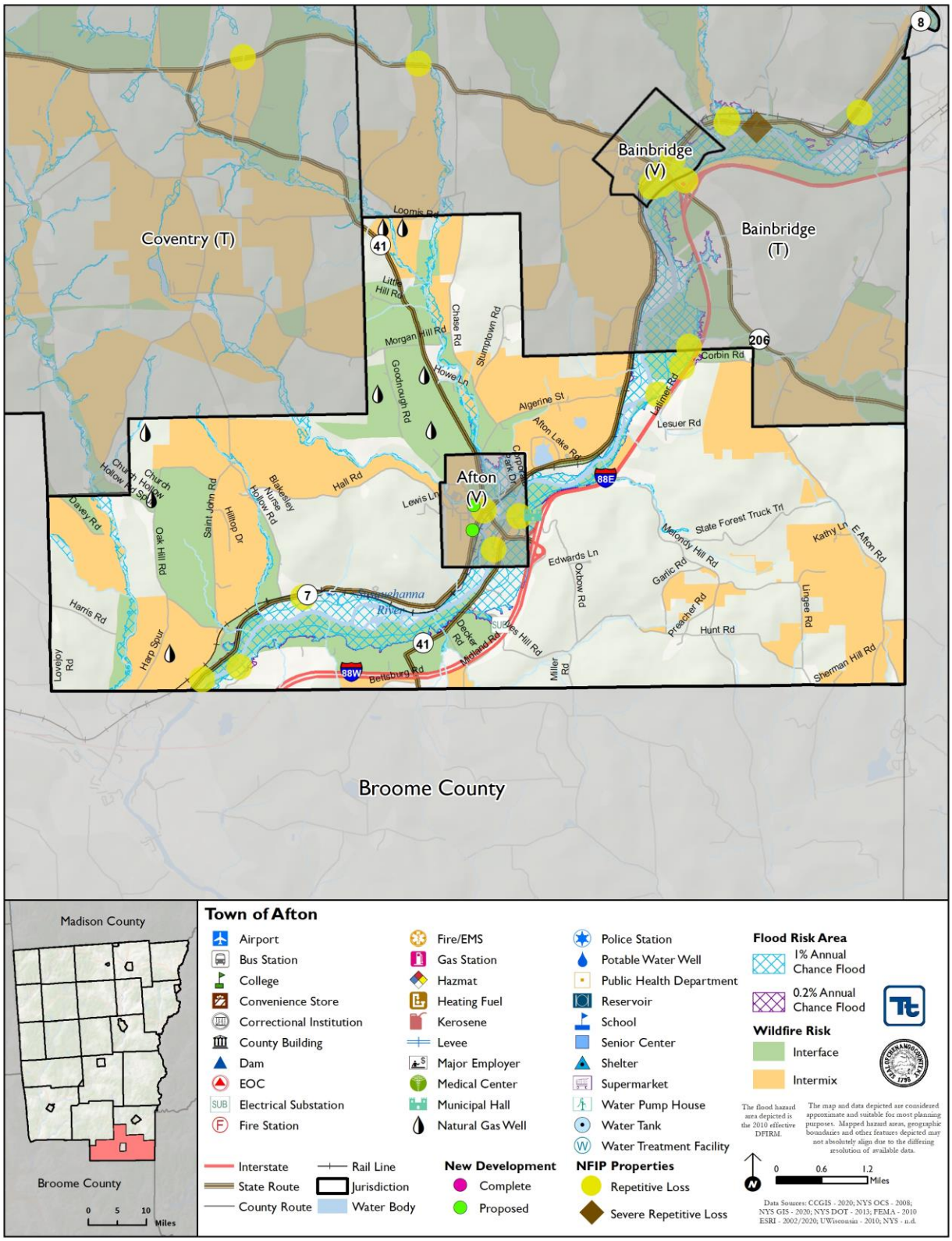
Figure 9.2-1. Town of Afton Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Action Worksheet			
Project Name:			
Project Number:			
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:			
Description of the Problem:			
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:			
Is this project related to a Critical Facility?		Yes ☐	No ☐
Is the critical facility located in the 1% annual chance flood area?		Yes ☐	No ☐
(If yes, this project must intend to protect the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater)			
Level of Protection:		**Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):**	
Useful Life:		**Goals Met:**	
Estimated Cost:		**Mitigation Action Type:**	
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:		**Desired Timeframe for Implementation:**	
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:		**Potential Funding Sources:**	
Responsible Organization:		**Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:**	

Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	**Action**	**Estimated Cost**	**Evaluation**
	No Action	$0	Current problem continues

Progress Report (for plan maintenance)	
Date of Status Report:	
Report of Progress:	
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:	

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Action Worksheet		
Project Name:		
Project Number:		
Criteria	**Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)**	**Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate**
Life Safety		
Property Protection		
Cost-Effectiveness		
Technical		
Political		
Legal		
Fiscal		
Environmental		
Social		
Administrative		
Multi-Hazard		
Timeline		
Agency Champion		
Other Community Objectives		
Total		
Priority (High/Med/Low)		

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Action Worksheet			
Project Name:			
Project Number:			
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:			
Description of the Problem:			
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:			
Is this project related to a Critical Facility?		Yes ☐	No ☐
Is the critical facility located in the 1% annual chance flood area?		Yes ☐	No ☐
(If yes, this project must intend to protect the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater)			
Level of Protection:		**Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):**	
Useful Life:		**Goals Met:**	
Estimated Cost:		**Mitigation Action Type:**	
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:		**Desired Timeframe for Implementation:**	
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:		**Potential Funding Sources:**	
Responsible Organization:		**Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:**	
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	**Action**	**Estimated Cost**	**Evaluation**
	No Action	$0	Current problem continues
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			

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Action Worksheet		
Project Name:		
Project Number:		
Criteria	**Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)**	**Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate**
Life Safety		
Property Protection		
Cost-Effectiveness		
Technical		
Political		
Legal		
Fiscal		
Environmental		
Social		
Administrative		
Multi-Hazard		
Timeline		
Agency Champion		
Other Community Objectives		
Total		
Priority (High/Med/Low)		

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